MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAT: : OCTOBER 16, 1875. THE New York Tribune administers a severe rebuke to Ex-Senator Fenton, who has again given his adhesion to the Republican party, basing his action

solely upon the dangerous national tendencies of the Democratic party-especially as shown by the rapid spread o the inflation mania. Our cotemporary save that inflation is not the question in New York, but honest officers, and that the best way to fight for it is to support honest candidates, suggesting that Fenton's duty as an independent would, if he understood his duty, lead him into the ranks of the great army led by Governor Tilden.

A STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, has just been prepared for the annual report, from which we learn that the recelpts amounted to \$27,561,502 68 and the expenditures to \$33,611,309 45, the deficiency balance being \$6,049,806 77. The balance-sheet prepared a few days ago should have been stated as expenses for mail service, instead of for the whole department. Railway mall rervice has been ordered from Delano, by way of Baker-field, to Caliente, California, on the Southern Pacific railroad, fifty-fouand a half miles, from November 1, 1875.

EVERYBODY hereabouts will be glad to learn, upon authority of Attorney-General Pierrepont, that both parties in Mississippi have agreed to terms which will prevent any further outbreaks, and triat insure a peaceful election. From what we know, we supposed that only one party was necessary to an assurance of this character. The Conservatives and Democrats have all to lose and nothing to gain by a disturbance of the peace, and have so demeaned themselves as to encourage the preservation of the peace of the State. But we suppose we must read for "both parties" the " party." In that case we can understand the dispatch which we publish in another column.

In REGARD to the statements that the Alfonso government had surrendered Spain to the keeping of the Pope'r nuncio, and had agreed to the enforcement of the concordat of 1851, which prohiblts religious liberty, the Epoca, of Madrid, in an editorial in its issue of the thirtrenth, points to the religious liberty of Europe, and makes the deduction that Spain cannot be exceptional. It expressed a wish to negotists for a modification of the articles of the concordat of 1851, which can never be executed. This reads as if Spain was determined to rid herseif of the reactionary element in movements in politics and sociology

THE judges of the supreme court of Michigan are as wise and as solemn in their wisdom as Jack Bunsby. They recently decided that an inn-keeper is not liable for the loss of his guest's goods unless the less is caused by his negligence, but that he is held to guarantee the good conduct of his servants and all other persons in his house. Hence, when the goods of a guest are stolen or disappear in an unexplained way, the loss is presumed to be in consequence of of the inn-sceper's negligence. Probably the average inn-keeper will gain a great deal of consolation from such a decision. He isn't liable unless through his own neglect, but whatever losses may occur through the earelessness of his negligence. Wise conclusion.

THE enforcement of the new French conscription law furnishes many amusing details of the scenes which attended the dispatch from Paris of the soldiers of the reserve, class of 1867, for their month's drill in camp life. All the ranks of Parisian life were represented. The Faubourgs St. Germain and St. Honore, and the arrondissement of the Louvre, including the larger part of aristocratic and fashionable Paris, sent their contingents off mostly by railway, the conscripts paying for their own firstclass tickets; but among the young men of the "upper ten thousand" who preferred to march off resolutely with their fellow soldiers of all other grades of society were the Marquis DuPlessis, the Count De Resterac, the Count De Creze and a young nephew of General Count De Montebello, a descendant of Napoleon's "army-leader Launes." The country that produces such examples is in no danger of being partitioned like

THE authorities of the colony of New South Wales have sent to the home government a "cabinet minute," intended to prepare for an anhexation of territory that puts to shame all our ideas. They propose that Great Britain should, with as little delay as possible, take possession not only of the island of New Guines, but of the islands of New Britain. New Ireland, and the chain of islands to the northeast and east of New San Christoval, the southeasternmost of the Solomon group, the group of New Hebrides, including Espirito Santo, Malicole, and Sandwich, with the smaller adjoining islands, and Marshal, Gilbert and Ellice islands, to all of which the traffic from Sydney extends. In view of the recent Fries annexation, and that but little force or money is needed to accomplish it, we suppose the ifest destiny

Mr. Comstock, of New York, who manchandise, and other dealers would him in the United States to deal with pay high prices for obtaining them. In Dent & Page. His judgment proved to by a majority of the popular vote at the 1872 there were two large factories in the arrest for soon afterward another. 1872 there were two large factories in becorrect, for soon afterward another this country where immoral goods person was appointed to the Chinese were made, but owing to the labors of mission. And, with all this full

whole Union should make it a point to turn from their purpose. specurage him in every way possible. His work fittingly illustrates the value of the ounce preventive which is worth more than the pound of cure.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, premier of the D minion of Canfew days ago made a speech to his constituents at Sarnia, course of which he said that the governfifty miles of railway completed be- individual citizen are incorporated in tween Red river and Lake Superior next season. The government were still carefully collecting evidence upon which to decide as to the final location of the line to British Columbia. He also expressed congratulations upon the improved tone exhibited by the United States government in relation to commercial reciprocity, and, while regretting that the recent negotiations had temporarily failed, pointed out how important a gain to manufacturing, agricultural, and other interests of Canada would have resulted from the adoption of the treaty. All of which reads like the glittering generalities in which all ate is to contain thirty-three members, to be at least twenty-seven years of age. miansere politic deal.

time been paster of the church of St. as residence in the district during the Peter and St. Paul, at Springfield, Illinois, was married at Cincinnati, Ohio. by a justice of the peace, a few days ago. appears that two years ago the good per diem allowance is four dollars, who has tired of celibacy, visited with mileage at the rate of ten cents. father, who has tired of celibacy, visited Europe with Miss Laugemann, whom he has married, and was followed by rumors more or less of scandalous nature. It seems, however, that these rumors were not justified by the facts. But that there was a courtship going on, is fully justified by the facts, for over two weeks ago Father Leuken visited Bishop Baltee, at Alton, and asked to be released from duty. His reguest was not granted, and upon this refusal was based Mr. Leuken's determination to elope. The clothing and other personal effects of himself and Miss Laugemann were shipped away from Springfield so as to elude suspicion, and a few days after they both left, and are now husband and wife, as Father Leuken himself writes. A report that he took with him a portion of the church fund is stated on the best authority to be incorrect. He had some money of his own, and Miss Laugemann was worth not less than four thousand dolars. It is the old, old story over again. Love laughs at all sorts of impediments.

In Central America there is a movement on foot to form one national goverament out of the States of Nicaragua, politics which has for so long retarded Guatemala, Salvador, Co-ta Rica and all the efforts of the liberals to place the Honduras. A compact has been signed pehinsula in sympathy with modern for that purpose by the three first-named es, and efforts are making to bring the latter into the same line. What results, says the Philadelphia Times, will flow from this cannot now be told. There always have been jealousies between these States which have prevented them from acting in full concert and thus securing their rights both at home and abroad. In Honduras English influence has been potential. English espital has been poured into that country, and thus Honduras prevented from acting with her sister States. If she agrees to the present movement there ocean ship-canal will be constructed at his servants are presumed to be through great roadway of nations, and thus controlling its policy to the fulleration as that proposed, if free from all foreign complications and inno other. The congress of the five States that met at La Union, in 1872, failed to bring about a confederation, and there are no ressonable hopes that a different result will be reached at present. Still, in view of the possible benefits to the people, it is worth while again

welcome another United States, for in union there is strength. THE CLEWS investigation bids fair to be as damaging to Grant as that which laid bare black Friday. In addition to the exposes that have already been made, in which Judge Dent figures so disgracefully, George Wilkes, of the Spirit of the Times, tells that in the spring of 1869 he was apprised by confidential letter from Washington that General Grant had chosen him for United States minister to Mexico, and that in a few days his appointment would be proclaimed. On the day following this communication a Mr. Page, of the firm of Dent & Page, lawyers of and the property of persons dying with-Washington (which Dent, by the by, is the same Louis Dent alluded to in the Cheever case), went to New York, and applied to the treasurer of the Lower California company, in which Mr. Wilkes was largely interested, for a Guinea, from Beaugainville island to fee, in order to aid Mr. Wilkes in making sure of the Mexican mission; and for this service the said Page & Dent were willing to take money and stock of the Lower California company. When, however, this communication was made to Mr. Wilkes, he promptly refused to entertain it, and even declined to have an interview with Mr. Page. This overture from Page & Dent | in any form is prohibited. Banks may was made on Friday; on the next day "home" government will give its con- Page returned to Washington, where, sent, and the English language will doubtless, he made his report on Sunday have another chance to "spread." Man- to the parties who had sent him, and the result was that, on the next day, Monday, the name of Mr. Wilkes was removed from the diplomatic slate, and has charged himself with destroying an unthought-of person appointed in his the trade in lewd publications, says that place. Subsequently a second attempt within the last three years, twenty- was made upon Wilkes for the same two tons of indecent books, pictures and mission, but he treated it and Mr. Page immoral articles had been seized by as in the first instance. Shortly after him. These had gone among the very this Mr. Wilkes went to Europe on a best schools and seminaries in the pleasure trip, and while in Paris, in the country, and among the children of the middle of July, Mr. Anson Burlingame, dollars, except for mortgages lawfully very best families. Very often lists of minister from China, came to Mr. obtained, with the usual restriction as children in all the principal seminaries | Wilkes's room, at the Grand hotel, acand young ladies' boarding-schools were | companied by other friends, to congratseized, and the manner in which the ulate him upon the unmistakable news dealers had procured these names was which had just then been received, that very ingenious. The dealer would send | General Grant had chosen him for the to each principal a circular, stating that | Chinese mission. Mr. Wilkes, however, emption, are not prevented. The homehe was about publishing a United States | quickly cooled the enthusiasm of his | married woman is, in law, the same as stead of a childless widow is exempt. A directory of all boys and girls in schools, friends by remarking that he must take a femme sole in all matters concerning etc., offering to pay five cents for every | the liberty of doubting the consummaproperty hers before marriage, or acname sent to him. These lists of names | tion of General Grant's complimentary quired by gift, grant, inheritance or device afterwards. Amendments to the would benceforth become a matter of intentions, as he had left no one behind constitution are to be proposed on a two-thirds vote in each house, and ratified

thankful for all such men as Mr. Com- wholare laboring for a third term, and stock, and think that the press of the whom a miracle of Lourdes could not

The New Constitution of Alabama. A summary of the proposed new constitution of the State of Aistams, of which the New York World, from which we copy, says if it is not marked by as many remarkable features as is that of Missouri, also was framed by a convention overwhelmingly Democratic, will be of interest to many of our readers. 256 FRONT STREET. Besides the usual declarations of rights n regard to the Canada Pacific, in the and definitions and distributions of powers, all the propositions essential to the efficiency of the public service and ment hoped to have one hundred and the just protection of the rights of the the organic law of the State. Imprisonment for debt is forbidden and all forms of slavery, no involuntary servitude being recognized save for punishment of crime after due conviction is had. The fact is accepted as final that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State. Foreigners who are bona fide residents of the State have the same rights in respect of property as citizens. All functions of government beyond the protection of the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property are defined to be usurpations and oppressions. No educational or prop-erty qualification may be enforced for suffrage or office, nor may any restraint be made on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The sen-Citizenship and residence in the State for three years and residence in the dis-FATHER LEUKEN, who has for a long | trict for one year are demanded, as well term of office. The term is four years. The house has one hundred members, of whom similar qualifications are demanded; their term is two years. The The sessions are blennial, and after the first, which is limited to sixty days, shall not exceed fifty days. The first general election will be held on the first Monday in August, 1876, when the senators in the even-numbered districts shall only be elected for the short term of two years; biennially thereafter representatives shall be elected for two yesrs, and half the senators for four years. Expulsion for corruption disqualifies for election to either house. The usual provision is enacted rendering members ineligible during their term of office for civil offices of profit created or whose emcluments have been increased during that term, but the disqualification does not extend to offices filled by popularelection. Special legislation is prohibsted if the subject is or can be provided for by a general act, or the courts can afford the desired relief. Lotteries and

gift enterprises may not be authorized nor the sale of tickets. Public officers of contractors can receive no extra compensation after the service has been perormed or the contract made. Appropriations for charitable or educational purposes not under the absolute con rol of the State (except the State normal schools for the training of teachers) can only be made by two-thirds of the votes of all the members of each house. Laws for the suppression of duelling are to be passed. The property of the State and municipalities is exempted from taxation, as also property not to exceed twenty five housand dollars in value used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural associations of a public character, cemeteries, and certain restricted lots of real estate used exclusively for religious worship, schools, or purely charitable purposes. The loaning of the credit of the State or of any municipality to individuals or corporations is prohibited, nor may the State engage in works of internal improvement, nor lend money or credit in their aid. The terms of State officers are to be two years. The governor may in cases of conviction for treason suspend execution and report the case to the general assembly at its next regular session for action. The veto power is much restricted, as, if the governor does not return within five days any bill, it becomes law without his signature, and if he returns a bill with reasons for disapproving it, a majority of all the memters of are good reasons for concluding that
England has a hand in the matter. As
there is a reasonable certainty that the
circuit and probate courts and the ghancircuit and probate courts and the chan cellors are to be elected; those of infeno distant day, Eugland may feel the rior courts of law and equity that may necessity of having a foothold near that be established may be elected or appointed as the legislature may prescribe. The judicial term is of six years. The assembly is empowered to pass a regisest possible extent. Such a confed- tration law. It may also levy a polltax not in excess of one dollar and fifty cents per head for school purposes. Taxation and the creation of debt are, as terference, would indicate the policy of might be supposed, much restrict d. A two-thirds vote of all the members in hence its importance in that shape, and | the house is required to create any addi tion to the State debt, though bonds may be issued in adjustment of existing State indebtedness. The annual levy for State purposes is not to exceed threequarters of one per cent, of the valuation or taxable property; for county purposes, one-half of one per cent, with one-quarter of one per cent. in addition attempting it. We should be glad to payment of existing debts or their in-

to be exclusively appropriated to the terest. The legislature will control special levies for specified county purposes. The city and town rate is one-ualf of one per cent., with one per cent. additional to discharge existing judentedness. Mobile is excepted and empowered to levy one per cent. till January 1, 1879, and three-quarters of one per cent thereafter, and similar taxes to meet its present debts. Salaries of the State officers and judges must be educed at least twenty five per cent at the first session of the new general assembly, and cannot thereafter be increased but by a majority vote of all the members of each house. Public schools are to be established and maintained for the equal benefit of all children in the State between the ages of seven and twenty-one, but separate schools are to be provided for colored children. The pollax, school lands and funds, bequests, maintenance of the schools, with an annual appropriation of not less than one bundred thousand dollers by the assembly. None of these funds may be di-verted to sectarish or denominational schools. Corporations may only be created by special act for municipal, manufacturing, mining, immigration, industrial and educational purposes, or for constructing canals or improving navigable rivers or harbors. Charters and special privileges under which bona fide action has not been taken Ispse at the date of ratification. Watering stock is forbidden, and preferred stock requires the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders ere it can be issued. Consolidation of competing telegraph companies be chartered for twenty years under a general act, upon a specie basis only. Suspension of specie payments may not be sanctioned by any law, and holders of notes and depositors who have not stipulated for interest, are preferred creditors. The assembly is empowered to "pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rate of freights and passenger tariffs on railroads, canals and rivers' in the State. Personal property to the amount of one thousand dollars is exempted on processes for collection of debts contracted since July 13, 1868, or after ratification; also, a homestead of eighty acres or less, or a lot and building not exceeding in value two thousand to voluntary assent of the wife where the owner is married. After the owner's death, the family homestead is exempt during the minority of the children. Laborers' and mechanics' liens, for work done for the person claiming ex-

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GROSS ASSETS:

January 1, 1875 4,353,438 12 July 1, 1875 Gross Surplus over Liabilities - - -597,964 44 POLICIES IN FOR E: 10.687

11,879 AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN PORCE: - - - 822,957,361 00

24,671,277 00

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30 casks Clearside Bacon.
20 casks Clearside Bacon.
10 tierces choice Hams.
20 casks Bacon Shoulders.
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Mail train, daily Leaves. Afrives.
Express train, daily 4:10 a.m 12:25 a.m 2:25 a.m sept Sundays 4:15 p.m 8:20 a.m modat'n train daily (except Sunday. Express train, daily ... 4:10 a m 12 30 a.m 80 merville train, daily (except Sundays). ... 4:15 p.m 8:30 a.m Grand Junction Accommodath train daily (except Sunday). ... 2:35 p.m Now Orleans Mail, daily (except Sunday). ... 4:35 p.m 8:35 p.m No change of cars between Memphis and Bristol, and only one change of cars to Washington. Sleeping coaches on all sight trains. Time 20 minutes faster than city time. Ticket office 78 Main street. W. J. EOSS, Cen'l Sup't. Tow B. Dunn, Ticket Agent. 9:25 p.m 2:35 p.m

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